"The Lady Dog Legislature's" Name-A Statesman Who Thought Hawaii Was Still Independent -A Leprosy Cure That

Made a Hit -Few Offices for White Men.

HONOLULU, March 18.-So far as the Legislature and the boards of supervisors are concerned, Hawaii is under a native Government. The Legislature contains thirty Hawaiians and fifteen white men the boards of supervisors are almost entirely brown in color, that of Oahu county, where Honolulu is situated, having six natives and one white man. The latter has never been away from home and is known as a pative sympathizer.

It is said there are not more than three supervisors in the Territory of American derivation and more than half the members of the boards and about one-fifth the members of the Legislature cannot speak the English language.

A native need have no qualifications of any kind to become a lawmaker of the Territory other than the ability to be lawfully elected. Naturally this brings some over statesmen together.

They were particularly queer in the time of the first Legislature after annexation, a home rule body. Of general bills that Legislature passed but one, and it did that ever the Governor's veto. The measure was to exempt female dogs from taxation; hence the sobriquet "The Lady Dog Legislature." which still sticks.

The interest of the brown Solons in dogs and their increase was largely gustatory and against it the Governor pleaded in vain for an improvement, through the elimination of worthless curs in the Hawaiian canine strains. But all dogs tasted alike to the Legislature and the more there were of the female persuasion the better for the future food supply.

Of course there were certain routine duties, like the passage of the appropriation bills, which the home rule Legislature had to perform, but the members on learning that if these measures were ignored the Governor would have to call an extra session, from which they could derive salaries, let the bills go over. Then when the extra session came they refused to make appropriations until the Governor should agree to nominate a Treasurer, a Commissioner of Public Lands and a superintendent of Public Works from their ranks. These were the three offices most susceptible of graft. The Governor yielded and the graft ensued.

The Treasurer ran away to Mexico, where he still is. The Superintendent of Public Works was indicted, but got a Scotch verdict from an aboriginal jury, though his chief clerk went to prison. The third statesman, the Commissioner of Public Lands, was sentenced to prison for a long term at hard labor.

It is interesting to recall that when the Senate sent an investigating committee to Hawaii Senator Mitchell of Orogon and Senator Burton of Kansas, forming s majority of the committee, denounced with severity the "saturnalia of crime under the Dole regime." Both Mitchell and Burton were afterward indicted, tried and convicted of fraud themselves.

The second Legislature added two states men to the chain gang, but the present one has not as yet made any contributions. At present public interest is centred upon some of the more amusing features of aboriginal lawgiving.

"Mr. Speaker," said a bland Hawaiian Representative the other day, "I desire to to send to this House the original copies of the treaties now existing between the Territory of Hawaii and the Empires of China and Japan."

The object of this legislator, who supposed that Hawaii was still independent, was to rebuke the United States for its effrontery in meddling with Hawaii's labor interests

Hawaii has nearly a hundred years of archives, interesting historically and of vital importance in relation to the land titles of the Territory. At the instance of the United States Government, which otherwise would have removed them to Washington, these documents were housed in a fire. proof building. An appropriation for the pay of the custodian and for incidental expenses came up the other day and was stoutly opposed by the Hon. Mr. Kaniho, who said:

"I see no use in these musty papers, and would move, sir, that we burn them up to save the expense of caring for them. And in all probability that motion would have been embodied in a bill or resolution but for the active work of a few white members. There was nothing in it which the natives disapproved until they were shown. Happily they were tractable.

The most absorbing issue in the Legislature now is whether a man from the mainand who says he is a doctor shall have free admission to the leper settlement and be provided with a hospital and a house, his object being to test a leprosy cure. Generally the natives, who, employing witch doctors themselves, are as credulous as children in such things, believe that the man, who has no diploma or license, can do what he pretends, an impression which has been strengthened among them since the Territorial Board of Health has secured and published the extraordinary formula of his medicine. Here is is:

"Pure cream from milk, the san or core of an egg. roots of deer's horns, extracts from weeds which grow only on female rocks in the deep sea, live worms that are to he found only twelve miles north of Bombay, India, two miles north of Chihuahua, Mexico, and six miles north of Globe, Ariz, Put the worms to sleep by artificial heat and then powder them."

Three times the House has soberly debated the doctor's merits, and the end is not vet.

As to future politics there is a growing *pirit of racial union among native political leaders which may in time exclude white men from the Legislature altogether. The cry of "Hawaii for the Hawaiians" has been raised, and on the largest island of the group a white man cannot now be elected to any post,

The inspiration of this issue came from William J. Bryan, who on his visit to Honolulu several years ago asked the natives why, with a majority of votes, they did not hold a majority of the offices? Why not

all of them? thought the natives. Should things turn out this way the political condition of Hawaii would differ only in degree, not in kind, from that of the Gulf States during the reconstruction period. There is no feature more characteristic of the Polynesian native than that of financial irresponsibility. The number

relatives and of Hawalian public men as a

It appears in the memoirs of an old missionary, one of the Lymans of Hilo. Answering the story that Kamehameha V. did not like to appoint Hawaiians to places of honor and that when asked for his reasons he kept silent, Mr. Lyman wrote:

"This was not the case, as he really desired to place the Hawaiians in offices of nonor, but he felt that few of them were capable of holding those offices. He once told Lunalilo, his successor on the throne, when the latter asked him why he did not give the high positions in the Government to his own people:

" Cousin, you and the natives have only yourselves to thank for not being in these offices. You know very well, cousin, that you could have the highest office in the kingdom that is in my gift if you would only keep straight and attend to business." Lunalilo replied: 'I know it.' The King

" 'Cousin, when I first came to the throne I tried filling the higher offices with Hawaiians and the first thing I knew the men were too big for their offices. I found they were keeping too many people around them and drinking too much and not attending to their duties. Soon the Government money was missing, and so I quietly put my hand in my pocket and repaid the money to the Government and dropped those persons, and put in their places men who would i disgrace the country by drinking and

squandering the Government funds. 'There are plenty of natives who know enough and are smart enough to perform the duties of a great many of these offices. but it is hard to find one who will not be upset after a while by being put into office and disgrace himself and the nation. I feel that it is too bad that it is so, but, cousin you know it is true.' Lunalilo replied:

Yes, it is so." There has been little change for the better in native character since the time of Lunglilo, though the Grand Jury system as administered by courts with white Judges is teaching them caution. Should the courts ever pass into native hands, then indeed will the golden age of "rings and things and fine array" return. To bring about such a consummation the native parties, fast coalescing, will do their best.

RAID ON THE CAMORRA.

Detective Work That Resulted in 20 Arrests of Murderers in Naples.

A batch of arrests recently made in Naples illustrates the extremes to which the Italian authorities often have to go to combat the Camorra and other criminal organizations, of which the Black Hand bands in this country are only a feeble imitation. The occurrence which led up to the arrests took place last June It was a double murder in Naples

A young man named Cuocolo. supposed to be a follower of the Camorra of the humblest grade, was enticed out to the Torre del Greco and stabbed to death. His body was covered with wounds in the usual way of such "executions." When the body was taken home it was found that his wife had been murdered too, stabbed to death in the same manner.

Such investigation as was made showed that the two murders had taken place simultaneously and all the signs of a Camorrist plot were apparent. The local police promptly dropped the case. It may here be said that the arrests that have been made were not only unknown to them but greatly to their displeasure. The central Government at Rome apparently took no notice of the crimes at all. To have made even an inquiry of the Neapolitan police would have rendered detection impossible. It was determined, however, that an effort should be made to capture the

criminals. Ten members of the Carabinieri, a highly trustworthy, courageous and trained body of men, were detailed under a captain to the case. They were ordered to disguise themselves as tramps-lazzaroni-and drift into Naples. They were ordered to take up a life of crime and promised immunity for anything they might do short of murdering respectable citizens, so long as they got next to the chiefs of the Camorra. In accordance with the programme they started a career of sneak thieving and highway robbery. Some of them were arrested. In the prisons they met members of the Camorra and made friends with them. They were initiated and showed themselves so proficient and enthusiastic in the malavita that they were taken into the favor of

the chiefs. Then the arrests were made. There are twenty prisoners charged with the murder of Cuocolo and his wife. They include the chief and the secret tribunal of the Camorra, the authorities say, besides the men who actually committed the murders. The most notable prisoner is said to be one Toledo, one of the showiest frequenters of the Neapolitan theatres and cafée and driver of the finest equipage on the Corso. He is known in the Honorable Society-the official name of the Camorra-

as "Il Mandriere." He started in life as a cattle driver, driving oxen to the slaughterhouses. Then he became a butcher himself. Getting into malavita he made and saved money and became a sort of criminal capitalist. His ostensible pursuit was lending money at usury, but he was besides receiver-general of stolen goods for all the crooks in Naples. The murder of the Cuocolos was instigated by him on account of a denunciation to the police which they had made in a fit of pique at some wrong he had done them. It was regularly decreed after a form of trial-in the absence of the accused-by the secret tribunal of the Camorra and was carried out by some of its sworn agents.

Extraordinary developments as to ramifications of the society are expected at the

trial.

Arrests Husband and Pays His Fine. From the Duluth News-Tribune.

Mrs. James Dunlop secured a warrant the other day charging her husband with assault, made the arrest herself and then

assault, made the arrest herself and then when her irate spouse was found guilty in Municipal Court she paid his fine and took him home with her. "Well, this is really the most novel affair in the way of dealing out justice that has so far been brought to my official attention," said Judge Windom. "When I imposed the fine of \$10 and costs I was not aware that the wife was going to foot the bill, but now that I have found out that she is I will remit the costs."

have found out that she is I will remit the costs."

Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop reside on Mesaba avenue and have a number of children. He is a laborer and when not drinking is a good husband. Recently, however, he went away on a "toot" and did not show up at home until the other day. His wife upbraided him for his action and be slapped her.

"For the children's sake I do not care to have my husband go to jail," Mrs. Dunlop told the Court. "When I got out the warrant I intended to let him serve out a sentence, but thoughts of the little ones forced me to change my mind."

Dog Steals a Ride

From the Boston Herald. A sagacious dog is able to beat the railroads and the anti-pass legislation if men

of native officials who have stolen public funds since the day of the first Kamehameha a very long.

A story is told by railroad men about a dog which boards passenger trains on the Boston and Maine and, concealing himself under a seat, rides to Boston. After a run about the streets of the city, frequenting his favorite haunts, he returns to the North station, plays his trick once again and lands home safe and happy. How he is able to poke out the right trains and why he does not get aboard an express and get carried by his home station is a mystery.

POEMS WORTH READING. " A Spring Song." Oh, to be, to be

A glad green tree, With the wind through its branches blowing. And the fragrant wine Of a youth divine From root to crown overflowing! When the primal dawn Of the earth drew or

With one pulse they woke And mingled their songs together Do you hear the sigh When the spring is nigh? O love, when the days grow longer Does the flery thrill Of the old life still

An elm and an oak-

prang from the world's gray nether

Make the new sweet bond seem stronger?

ADA FOSTER MURRAY. The Lordly Clerk of the Swell Hotel. n journeyings oft through many a clime but the greatest man in the tide of time.

out whose ned the world scarce moves lordly clerk of the swell f you're spangled o'er with jewels rare And clothed in fashion's latest vogue, and scatter your coin with a reckless air You're always welcomed by the eagle Of the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

But if modestly garbed in plainer style, You approach the throne in an humble way and are exceeding glad if once in a while You eatch the eye or your questions are heard By the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

Thile he showers his smiles on the rich and proud

Tou patiently wait in the far background Fill his regal Highness's served all the crowd.

And you modestly ask for letters from home
Of the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

and scarcely deigning a glance at you, Nor looking at all through letters or mail. He answers quickly, and impatiently too, "There's nothing at all in the lot for you," Does the lordly clerk of the swell hotel

and so you patiently wait for letters from hom Asking day after day for the expected word. and wonder why they never will come,
Feeling ashamed so often to trouble or bore The lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

But when your journey is o'er and you hall ou write to the big hotel to please remail The messages of love that never were found By the lordly clerk of the swell hotel.

CHESTER, Pa., March 20. DAVID M. JOHNSON

Eques Temerarius. (A Cry From the Dust.) He rode-it was his joy to ride, For he was great and rash of soull

And there was none to let, or guide, For him who held a star his goal. He rode-he rode to right a wrongt It was enough! He could not stay: Whoever fell, his path along, The Rider still must keep his way.

He rode-he rode free and aloof! A steed he rode of heavenly race: The filnt fire flashing from the hoof-It flashed upon my fallen face!

What then? He hath attained his star He hath achieved his heart sworn trust He mounts to where Immortals are: But I am dust-blown on with dust!

He rode-his heart was rash and strong-Let fall the unjust * * * and the just:
He rode—he rode to right a wrong;
He spurned the earth * * * he spurned this dust: I have no voice, save as the wind Will cry for me-cry far and wide-fill say: "There was no ruth could bind-

It was the Rider's joy to ride!" EDITE M. TROMAS An Exile in New York-Easter Morning.

He was a wayfarer who stood Alone, apart; he watched the throng Of allk attired, humble, good,

Passing along. He was a stranger and alone Upon a stranger sea, alas! For him the glances chill as stone

From all who pass. Their Easter lilles breathe for him No incense of a whispered prayer.

For he has drunk the bitternes Of sorrow: and the blood red blade Of Holy Russia in distress

Its scar bath made. For him there is no friendship in The passing glance of churchly throng; And no one becks him from the sin.

He passes on. And on his palm He makes the cross; it is his way. His benediction, prayer, psalm, This Easter day

HORACE SETMOUR KELLER. Expert Testimony Land. From the Denest Republican.

O come with me to a strange, strange land.
Where black masquerades as white;
Where the clearest facts that we understand
Are gloomy and dense as night;
O fare with me neath the insane trees

Come let us sail o'er the gibberish seas.

Where the lie birds are plumaged red:
Where nothing's the truth, so each agrees.
And every one's touched in the head;
O come where the dippy fishes sport
And the wheel brained cuttlefish chuckle and snort.

Let your ege flit to the dreary plain
Where the straitjacket fits all backs:
Whora the technical terms descend like rain.
And the doctors converse in quacks;
Or come where the brainstorm sweeps the hills
While the expert witness smokes optum pills: The Seventh Hell-Al Hawiyat,

From the London Daily Chronicle. Weary the lot of those who sit
In the High Places of the earth:
Of those who blow on knots, that it
May cross the moment of man's birth:
But wearier still the Hypocrite.

For him the Hosts of Eblis tread
Through Al Hawiyat, and his cant
By Mordad shall be weighed and read,
Unto the measure of an ant:
Of fire and blood shall be his bed.

Deep in the Seventh Reil lies he:
And bitter fruit shall be his fare.
From Al Zakkum, the devil's Tree
Djinni shall gibe at his despet.
And Tacwins mock his agony.

High Diplomacy. There is woe among the nations.

There is rage across the foam. In St. Petersburg and Paris. London and Madrid and Rome For the Kalser's Speck von Sternburg

Stole a march upon the rest When he taught the Roosevelt children How to ride and hurdle best.

No doubt cables now are hissing Bearing questions rude and blunt, aying: "Bryce, you chump, get busy! Saying: Can't you teach the kids a stunt?

While to Jusserand instructions Por the honor of his flag 'Mon Dieu! Teach l'enfants ze tagt

Hence the diplomats are thinking That their lot is rather blue, t alone to play with Roosevelt. But to teach the youngsters too MCLANDBURGH WILSON

Easter Magte.

Plously with downcast eyes Out to church on Easter trips she Like a bird of paradise
To her pew devoutly slips she; Heedless of her Paris clothes Down upon her knees she goes.

As the deep toned organ peals Rapt in ecstasy she lingers. While a furtive stance she steals Through her taper, white gloved fingers At the envious women that Silently admire her hat.

Seems she to the swains who wait After church to walk beside ber Saintly and immaculate; And 'twere treason to deride her If she cares to take the air With the richest fellow there.

Clasping prayer book in her hands. What celestial thoughts consume her While his ardent hopes she fans! Who so base to loose the rumor That this artless angel fair

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. I observe the mention of fried hominy at the North Carolina dinner. Can any one draw a clear distinction between true hominy and samp? I have heard the terms used indiscriminately of the two heard the common of the comm

It is feared that this is one of the cases where dis unction is impossible. In this vicinity hominy is used for the small kind, samp for the full grain. In other geographical districts the order is inverted. In some places the name samp is not in use and the stuff is called big honiny. Roger Williams in his "Key to the Indian Language" says of nasaump that it is "a kind of meale puttage un parched; from this the English call their samp which is Indian corn, beaten and botled, and cate hot or cold with milke or butter, which are mercles beyond the natives plaine water, and which is dish exceedingly wholesome for the English bodies." Josselyn's "New England Rarities" says "a kind of sobiolly to eat with milk, which they call sampe: they beat it (the blue corn) in a mortar and sift the flower out of it." In the records of the Massa-chusetts Colony for 1877 occurs this minute: "It is ordered that the treasurer doe forthwith provide tenn barrells of cranburys, two hogsbeads of speciall good sampe and three thousand of codhsh—to be presented to his Majesty." Now, wan't that a dish to set before a King? Josselyn seems to stand as authority for applying samp to the large kernels but in another citation he is far from clear: "The Indians sift the flour out of their meal, which they call samp; the remainder they call homminy." Flint ("Mississippi Valley") defines hominy as "maize either coarsely ground or broken or the kernels merely hulled," the term thus covering both varieties. Distinction seems hopeless.

Do the most elegant and correct speakers use "they have drunk" or "they have drank"? Which is grammatical? The correct and elegant, as well as everybody else, use "they have drunk," for of the two forms there has never been any doubt as to which has the sanction of usage and grammatical authority The only quibble in the inflectional forms of the word lies not in the past participle but in the preteri In all the older history of the word drink made its past tense drunk and its past participle drunken. Many words primarily of the strong conjugation carelesaness long extended has carried over into the weak conjugation and has abolished the vowel change (ablaut) in the root. But drink is not of that class. Its change has come about from a growing nicety of manners. When men thought no shame to be drunken they had no hesitation to say "I drunk" in reference to the prefatory pro cedure. But as drunkenness went out of fashior the smell of the rum was felt to hang upon drunk in every sense. From another dialect the form drank came into use and now has quite su drunk in the preterit sense. How recently this has come to pass may be seen in a concordance to Shakespeare in which drank is used but six times, drunk more than a score.

What is the origin and signification of the name The subject is discussed at length by William Waldorf Astor in "The Historical Names of the Tuzedo Region," 1888. The first mention of the same is in Sergeant's survey (1754) as Tuxed in Ryerson's survey (1765) it appears as Tuxcito. Morris (1769) refers to it as Tuxetough, and in the Chesecock patent of the same year it is spelled Tucksito. In the years immediately following it is given as Tugseto and Tucsedo (Ryerson, 1774) , Texedo and Toxedo (Erskine, 1778-79) In 1780 the Marquis of Chastellux records it as Duck Sider, which later became Duck Cedar (Eage: 1847; Ruttenber, 1878), with the explanation tha the pond abounded in ducks and that the cedare down to the water's edge. Astor fou old deeds the name of P'tauk-Seet, the bear, the Algonkin sachem of the tribe who hunted over the . In that language tough is the word for This gives the combination Ptauk-Seet tough, either P'tauk-Seet's place or the place o bears, just as the former element is regarded as proper or common noun. Simplified spelli would avail to produce Tuxedo and the varia forms here cited.

Somewhere I have read a picturesque bill of fare for the light refreshment of an Oriental potentate in all his magnifecence. As I faintly recall it there was ice cream and fruit and wine, and the ice cream was spiced! Can you help me to find the full description?

MARCUS STRETTING. Surely not ice eream, even unspiced: that is far too gross for the Oriental palate. It must sherbet. But here to snack, as charmingly set forth by Thomas Balley Aldrich, who has caught the feel of the Arablas Nights in "When the Sultan Goes to Ispahan":

When the Sultan Shah-Zaman Goes to the city Ispahan. Even before he gets so far As the place where the clustered paim trees are At the last of the thirty palace gates, The pet of the harem.

Orders a feast in his favorite room-Gilttering square of colored ice. Sweetened with syrup, tinctured with spice, Creams and cordials and sugared dates. Syrian apples, Othmanee quinces, Imes and citrons and apricots And wines that are known to Eastern princes.

Rindiy let me know if on July 4, 1839, it was im-possible to celebrate in the usual manner with fre-works because of a blizzard or very inclema-weather. Was there any snow on that date?

The question is so remarkably unusual as to challenge attention. It will best be answered by the present citation from THE SUN of the follow-"To commence with the weather, which every Fourth of July since the Union has been more studied, thought about and calcu lated upon than any day of the year, the weather of yesterday was splendld. It was apparently almost got up for the purpose, and the last twenty five years have not produced an anniversary da as bright, genial, bracing and pleasant as that of the Fourth of July, 1859." Evidently it did not snow then. Did it ever sn on the nation's anniversary? Did it ever snow, even colorably,

Is it possible for a regiment of soldiers, or a larger body, to march forty miles on level ground under ordinary circumstances in ten hours, a so-called forced march?

M. L. Urban. According to the latest authority the average twenty minutes, and an average of fourteen or fifteen miles a day, which in extreme emergency

increased to thirty-eight or forty miles a from twenty-eight to thirty hours. A march of forty miles in ten hours is not recalled in specific instance, and military men say that such a march would so deplete and fatigue the marching unit that it would not be available at the point of attack or other military employment.

For years I have understood that Josh Billings was held guilty of O K for oil korrect. I am surprised that THE SUN should plead guilty of ignorance in this case, for that solution has appeared in print several times. Do give the answer to Mr. O'Conneil and let him square himself with the tenyear-oid kid.

E. A. CUMMINGS.

Mr. Shaw began writing as Josh Billings in Poughkeepsie in 1863. O K was a campaign slander when Andrew Jackson was first a candidate for the Presidency in 1824, when Shaw was but 6 years old. This completely disposes of the Josh Billings orship, and leaves the question still as far as ever from determination.

How can I find out if an article like mine has been patented? Would it cost anything? Can I get a patent without a lawyer? F. C. R.

The only reasonable and safe way is to select one of the many reliable patent lawyers at the beginning of the prosecution of the application and let him transact all the technical part of the application. Such an attorney will save a lot of meedless expense and warry if the patentable article proves to be an infringement of something already

If A drinks one glass of water and B drinks two how much water does B drink, not how much more than A? Does B drink twice as much as A or as much again! G, B, F. Either twice as much or as much again, for the wo mean exactly the same thing. The idiom is a syncopated form of saying that B drinks as much as A, to wit one glass, and again drinks as much as A, to wit one glass. Just as surely as one and one tot two so surely is as much again

Referring to Mr. Galpin's request for information as to Rust & Turney, manufacturers of printing presses. Samuel Rust, head of the firm of Rust & Turney, was a printer and grocer in 1819 at 282 Spring street. At the same time, James Turney was a printer and crockery more and a 190 Division street. The firm name seems to date from about 1822. In 1820 Samuel Rust was a printer only at 145 Water street. In 1825 the firm's address was 33 Eddridge street, but we have no indication whather the furney of the firm was or was not he of the crockery business. Later, we find James Turney, Jr., stereotypers. The firm cannot have lasted more than five years, but Samuel Rust continued on Eldridge street, first at 33 and then at 24, for a long time. In fact, there has been a Samuel Rust in the city directories almost ever since, and he has been variously a manufacturer of boffer punches, of lamps and of cans as well as printer, grocer and printing press manufacturer.

Some few years ago there was published what was termed the shortest English grammar printed. I think it began Three little things we often see Are articles a, an and the. Are articles a, an and sac.

If you cannot place the tiny work I hope you will call it to the attention of those who keep curious trap books.

JOHN J. WHITH.

The stanza concerning which T. H. S. inquires, "Thoughts that great hearts broke for," is from "Masaccio" in Lowell's "Under the Willows" volume. EDWARD C. DURFER.

POLITICAL NOTES. The venerable Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama is opposed to Bryan and is out for Judge George Gray of Delaware. Senator

Morgan says: "In my opinion Judge Gray is the best equipped man in the United States to lead the Democratic party to a successful result next year. As a Democrat no man has lived since the organization of the Governmen who has clearer views and principles of the creed of the Democratic party."

The late Daniel S. Lamont was a stron temperance man always. Several before his death he visited relatives in land and returned with the following yarn as recalled by one of the Colonel's old friends at the Manhattan Club last night: "In a little town in Scotland the gravedigger had been induced to give up his habit of hard drinking and sign the pledge. At public meeting he gave his experience. never thocht to tell ye,' he said, 'that for whole month I havna touched a drap of ony thing. I saved enough to buy me a braw oak coffin wi' brass handles and brass nails and if I'm a teetotaller for anither month shall be wantin' it!""

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin has be dreadfully opposed to the boss system in politics, and yet each of the five candidates now before the Legislature for Senator Spooner's seat in the United States Senat has agreed to sign a statement recognizing La Follette as the leader of the Republican party in Wisconsin, and pledging himself I elected, to work with him in the Senate.

This led an old time New York politician to remark last night: "There is no boss more intolerant than the alleged reformer boss.

A clergyman who was invited by the regular chaplain of the California Legislature other day to offer prayer, with uplifted eyes and outstretched arms, said: "We regret, O Lord, that so many members have come here solely to draw pay, draw corks and draw poker.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the universal uffrage leader, was talking recently about

divorce. "Ill temper is at the root of divorce," Mrs. Avery said. "Men and women are not so vicious as some people think. Impatience causes more divorces than immorality. was living in Pittsburg I called one day on a certain married woman. At dinner time my hostess rang for the maid. She said: Mary, is that Mr. Brown downstairs? thought I heard him just now.' 'No'm. Mary answered, 'that wuz the dawg what wuz growlin

It is stated that the Legislature at Albany

All the financial politicians and all the political financiers are looking forward with in-tense interest to the adjournment of the State Legislatures. They don't believe, they say that there will be any lasting happiness in the financial world until these Legislatures get out of the way. From the time these Legisla tures adjourn these financial politicians and political financiers seem to believe that they nay expect peace in the land until the Sixtleth Congress convenes in Washington, on December 4; in other words, they expect some sort of return to public confidence during the summer and autumn months.

George W. Aldridge's friends tell a little story on Senator W. W. Armstrong, who has always been sent to the Senate at Albany by Mr. Aldridge. It seems that Senator Armstrong was fully aware in December of that part of Gov. Hughes's message which related to the abolition of the State Railroad Commis-sion, of which Mr. Aldridge is a member Senator Armstrong, as one of the advisers of Gov. Hughes at the time, it appears, made no objection to the recommendations which would tumble Mr. Aldridge out of his job. "Didn't you make any protest to

Hughes in favor of Aldridge?" inquired a Republican Senate colleague of Mr. Armstrong in the grill room of the Ten Eyck a short tim "No," replied Senator Armstrong, "all these

Republican bosses, like Aldridge, Odell and Payn and Barnes, have got to take back seats. "Suppose," queried Senator Armstron friend, "Mr. Aldridge retaliates by insisting that you take a back seat and retire from the Senate?

Senator Armstrong made no answer to that Certain well informed Republicans from

Albany said last night that former Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga Springs is candidate for Superintendent of Insurance. Will President Roosevelt control the delegates to the national convention of 1908 from his own State of New York? That's the question asked in the inner circles of Washington. The President's pronounced fort to influence Ohio in favor of Secretary Taft has made the question pertinent as to the President's strength in his own State, accord-

ing to the political sharps.
In 1860 Lincoln at no time had the delegates from New York State. In 1864 Lincoln had New York solidly at his back in the convention. In 1868 and 1872 Grant not only had the unant mans support of New York State but in both conventions he received all the votes of all the States. In 1876 it was only on the seventh and last ballot that Hayes received any sup-

port from New York State. In 1880 Grant received not more than 51 votes of the 70 from New York State on any of the thirty-six ballots and Garfield was nominated. In 1884 Blaine did not receive more than 32 votes of the 72 delegates from New York State and was nominated on the

fourth ballot. In 1888 Harrison was nominated on the eighth ballot, and for the three last ballots he had New York State's 72 delegates solid In 1892 Harrison was renominated on the

first ballot without a vote from New York In 1896 McKinley was nominated on the first ballot, only 17 of the 72 delegates from New York State voting for him. In 1900 McKinley was renominated on the first ballot unanimously, New York State casting its 72 votes for him. In 1904 Roosevelt was unaniously nominated, New York State casting

its 78 votes for him. Thus it will be seen that Lincoln was nomi nated the first time with no support at all from New York State, that in 1876 the Empire State gave its allegiance to Hayes only on the last ballot, that in 1880 New York State opposed Garfield to the last, that in 1884 despite the meagre support of New York for Blaine the Plumed Knight was nominated, and that Harrison in 1888 was eventually heartily sup ported by New York, but was opposed in 1892 and yet captured the nomination, and that in 1896 irrespective of the opposition of a great majority of the delegates from New York State McKinley carried off the prize.

GREAT DROVES OF CARIBOU. Hunter Says Big Game Is Still Abundant in Alaska.

From the Los Angeles Times. Ed Tinker of East Los Angeles has returned from a nine year sojourn in Alaska. "It's a life," said Tinker vesterday, "of some hardships, but I enjoyed every day of it

I hunted as much with the gun as with the gold "One winter, before the law prohibited the sale of caribou for food, my partner and I hunted for market. We were 140 miles up the river back of Dawson, and brought out the meat on sleds, my six dogs bringing out two sleds at a time. We sold upward of \$6,000 worth of meat, killing 230 caribou. had eighteen carlbon on the sleds the first trip out to Dawson. They weighed 2,380 pounds, and I received \$1 a pound, including

"You might think the game would soon be killed off at that rate, but if you were to see the droves of caribou that I have seen in that country you would readily believe that there ill be game in Alaska indefinitely for the one who is willing to endure hardships with the mercury 20 degrees below. Of course, if, a man is accustomed to a steam heated office and has not the pluck to subject himself to hard work and zero weather he can shoot a fine specimen of moose or caribon with a \$200 bill right on the streets of Dawson."

ROSTAND'S ECCENTRICITIES. Author of "Cyrano de Bergerae" in Sectu

sion in His Chateau. Four years have elapsed since Edmond lostand promised to finish for Constant Rostand Coquelin his play "The Chanticleer," but the drama is evidently no nearer completion than it was two sessons ago, when the French actor hoped to be able to produce it in Paris. Rostand's indifference to all work has started rumors in Paris about his health, and ourious stories are told to confirm the reports that he will in all probability never finish the drama promised to Coquelin, or any other play.

The post recently telegraphed his pub-isher to come to his chateau, Cambos-les-Bains. This looked like some definite news from the play, and the publisher haste to telegraph Mme. Rostand the train on which he would travel in order that she should meet him at the station. On his arrival Mme. Rostand begged the

publisher to excuse her husband that night, as he could not receive him until 10 o'clock the next morning. At that time Mme Rostand reported that her husband had decided not to leave his room for the day, and requested his visitor to be patient for

and requested his visitor to be patient for another day.

The same comedy was repeated the next day, and on the third day the publisher, who had business in Paris, returned without seeing him, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerao." His return to Paris was followed by the arrival of three acts of "The Chanticleer," with the request to put it at once into type. Before that process began, however, there came a telegram ordering the immediate return of the manuscript.

Other eccentricities are described as a part of the poet's conduct nowadays. In order to avoid visitors, he one day crawled under a table and remained there for several hours, as there was no train immediately

hours, as there was no train immediately to take his friends away. He refused to to take his friends away. He refused to crawl out until they were out of the house. His favorite diversion now is said to be reading his verses in the chapel of his house while dressed in his Legion of Honor coat. He allows nobody to enter the chapel while he is thus engaged.

WOMEN HAVE SMALL BRAINS German Doctor Examines 70,000 Cases and

Reveals an Economy of Nature. Probably no one has made as exhaustive a study of the comparative sizes of men's and women's brains as Dr. Roese of Berlin. who has taken the facial and skull measurements of 70,000 persons, including 45,000 school boys and girls. In his observations were included Germans, Swedes, Danes, Dutch, Bohemians and Swiss.

He has written a report of his deductions for a German popular health publication in which he gives the advantage to men and boys from every point of view. Boys have bigger brain capacity than girls, he says, in a degree which cannot be accounted for on the general ground of better physical development. In fact, he confirms conclusions reached by other students that from the ninth year to the close of school age girls on the average are better nourished and developed than boys. The brains of well grown girls however remain inferior well grown girls, however, remain inferior in size to those of physically backward boys. In the full grown woman the skull

development.

The fact that schoolgirls often seem to reach better results than boys, that their actual accomplishments seem greater, he accounts for by the fact that they reach maturity, the degree of perfection of which they are capable, sooner than boys. But the girl stops there, while the boy goes on only reaches his full power of utilization years later. When he does so, however, he has far surpassed the level to which the girl attained. In other words, his mental growth as compared with the woman's is not unlike the development of his physical

Dr. Roese adds that, of course, his deductions apply only to normal or average cases. He thinks the difference in the sexes is due to the fact that the principal citty of woman is motherhood, and nature nnot afford to waste on her either phys cal or mental powers which are not essential to that function.

VOLCANO ON AKUTAN ISLAND in Eruption After Years of Inactivity -Land Rises From Sea.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. According to advices received here yes terday the volcano on Akutan Island of the Aleutian archipelago, off the Alaskan peninsula, after several years of inactivity, is again in eruption. J. E. Thwaites, mail clerk on the steamship Dora, running from Una laska to Valdez, sends the Post-Intelligence a brief but vivid description of the eruption He says:

"As the Dora passed the Island February 22 the volcano presented a magnificent spectacle The conditions for witnessing the awe inspir ing sight were perfect. It was 2 o'clock in the morning. Bering Sea was as smooth as glass and the night was inky black. Suddenly as the ship rounded a bold, high headland the beautiful sight burst into view. "Although it was 2 A. M. all sleeping officers and passengers were awakened and crowded the deck, where they remained for hours.

The amount of flame visible was not con stant, there seeming to be a maximum and minimum stage, each occurring about every twelve minutes. Shortly before this occurrence Unalaska, but a few miles distant, was shaken by an earthquake of great intensity. No damage

of any account resulted, as all of the buildings are very low and strongly built. "Mount Makushin volcano, a few miles to the westward of Unalaska, has been active of late, and it would surprise no one if on the next trip of the Dora it were learned that old

Mount Shishaldin, near Unamak, was in activity. The Valdes correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer, under date of March 7, writes of the volcanic disturbance as follows:

"The Dora brings news of an eruption of Mount Akutan, on the island of the same name, a few miles this side of Unalaska, on the morning of February 22. This volcano has been inactive for several years and the recent violent eruption has created consternation among the natives in that vicinity They (the natives) say that every eruption of this group of volcanoes means that some of the adjoining islands will sink from sight or that a new island will be thrown up. eruption, which was a brilliant one, throwing fire and lava to great heights, was accompanied by severe earthquake shocks at Unalaska. The residents of this place say that the shocks were the most severe and of longer duration than any ever experienced before on the island."

The fear of the natives that such disturb ances will cause some islands to sink and others to appear is not unfounded. As early as May 1, 1796, Baranoff records that, following a similar disturbance, a flame was seen rising between Unalaska and Uninak and the earth quaked, great noises being heard With the sunrise the noises ceased, the fire diminished and a new island, cone shaped was seen. It was named Johanna Mogoslova after St. John, the theologian. As late as 1883 a new island arose in Bering Sea and t was called Grewingk, after a celebrated German geographer.

These traditions live among the natives and they fear that with the appearance of a new island some of the old ones will sink. Akutan is a small island, probably a few miles wide and a little greater in length. It is practically of no value. Its only habitants, according to Capt. H. N. Nice. who sailed the Bering Sea for many years and owns large interests at Dutch Harbor. Island of Unalaska, are a few Aleuts, probably forty families. The Aleuts are not called Indians because they resent any such classification. These people fish and hunt. There is no port on the island and ships rarely stop there. The Aleuts market their fish and furs at some of the nearby ports, travelling to them in their bidarkis. The nearest port of any considerable size is Dutch Harbor, about forty miles away. The mountain of Akutan has an altitude of 4,100 feek NIGHT SCHOO

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00 Sixth Av. (Cor. 51st St.). Best school for the study of Illustration. Evening classes. GETS ILL ON PURPOSE.

Boston Man Is the Dog on Whom Certain Medicines Are Tried. There is a man living in a Boston suburb who makes himself sick in a variety of ways in order that he may test the healing powers

of the medicines manufactured by the ompany which employs him. Instead of being a shaky wreck from constant indulgence in foods taken purposely to provoke disorders, this vindicator of infants' soothing syrups, headache cures, indigestion medicines and cold cures is hale and hearty, a stout German past middle age, of a studious, phlegmatic tempera-

His office is one of the best of all at the headquarters of the company that employs him. There are oil paintings, soft carpets and Turkish rugs; he has a library of medical volumes, windows filled with flowers, and a profusion of bottles, glasses and crucibles distributed in the apartment. He has a variety of duties. According to

the Boston Herald he sits in a draught or

wanders about coatless to entice a cold

and then doses himself with cold cures. He contracts a violent headache in order to try the efficacy of a headache oure which is to be put on the market. He acquires the headache by concentrating his mind so closely upon one subject that at the end of a few hours the neryous strain produces the pains in the head he has set out to obtain. Then he takes a dose of the medicine that is being experi-

mented with, and watches results care-

fully, noting every effect in a book in order o make his report upon it. Often he has to contract aches that aren't headaches. It may be that a new medicine is to be brought out for indigestion or the scores of disorders resulting from dyspepsia.

The manufacturers desire to make a

practical test of the formula for their own satisfaction. The German tester goes to a restaurant late in the evening and gives an order that makes the waiter's eyes buige. "I eat a lobster salad, then drink milk; which is usually prohibited with such a salad," he says cheerily, in telling about it. To make it more certain I have vinegar

nixed with the milk, and follow it all with a Welsh rabbit. After that, the only thing I have to do is wait for the results. "They are usually not long in coming. on I have violent pains in the chest, a feeling as of a heavy weight lying upon it

with sharp pains shooting across my body every second. Of course it is agony while it endures, but I take a dose of the remedy "If it gives me relief, I note all the circumstances of my sensations to the minutest detail, and if it doesn't I do the same. Fou have no conception of what a delightful reeling it is to experience the contrast of intense pain and quick relief. I know that

feeling well.

drugs mentioned in materia medica for dis-orders of indigestion, and the German tester has tried them all. Some of the things he has to do would make an ordithings he has to do would make an ordinarily courageous man look about for the cyclone cellar.

For an eyewash, he has more than once thrown sand into his eyes to produce inflammation in order to test the wash as to its relief giving properties. He even imagines himself a baby occasionally in order to try the infants' medicines. He drags himself by compounding a sleeping potion of infants' soothing syrup.

"You may say," he explains; "that because a thing soothes me it does not necessarily follow that it would soothe a baby. Nevertheless, my results have invariably proved that what was good for me was good for the infant; but of course in milder doses.

"You see, we cannot get a baby to experi-

There are from seventy-five to a hundred

ment on, even if we desired one, which we don't. A baby could not tell its sensations or impressions after it took the medicine, which is necessary to the success of the experiments."

The man who voluntarily submits to "trying it on the dog" is not at all a dense animal, so robust that nothing can harm him, and willing from ignorance to sacrifice himself in this strange way. He is him a chemist, a skilful one. That makes him all the more valual

"You see, we cannot get a baby to expert

That makes him all the more valuable as he can record with accuracy the sensations before and after taking a medicine and the results obtained. And of course he knows quite well the properties of each remedy he takes, what its effect should be, how great a dose is required and how vio How came such a man to embrace an occupation that carries with it so many disagreeable features? He will tell you himself that before he got his present berth

he was a wreck, a victim of chronic indi-gestion, a wasted shadow of the man he had been in early youth.

"I have been in the manufacturing drug business myself for twenty-seven years." "But things went wrong, health gave out, my stomach was gone and soon I had not even employment "It was then that I conceived the plan of offering myself as a subject for experi-

ment to the manufacturers of proprietary medicines. The first to whom I applied said that he would be glad to obtain such a man who had a knowledge of chemistry, and that it was a great difficulty to find "I at once offered myself and have been

with the firm ever since. That was some years ago, and you can see for yourself what excellent health I am in now." Dinner Guest Must Be on Time. From T. P.'s Weekly.

Closely parallel to the fag end of the Euson road, and visible from it at various turnings, is a street which belongs to few men's London. It is a dingy, granite paved, populous street of no attraction, the sort of street in which you might expect to see on a fine

Vet this street has known better times and eager guests. In the house he knew as No. 43, now obilterated by a big new warehouse, Dr. William Kitchener entertained his fellow wits and gournets. He had ample means to ride his three hobbies optics, cookery and music. His dinners were often elaborate experiments in cookery, and the guests had to recognize this fact.

Five minutes past 5 was the minute, and if a guest came late the janitor had irrevocable orders not to admit him, for it was held by the mythical "Committee of Taste," of whom Kitchener was "secretary," that the perfection of some of the delay of one minute after their arrival at the meridian of concoction will render them no longer worthy of men af tasts."